

SIMON, Eugeniusz

Polyganglioradiculoneuritis in a child vaccinated against Heine-Medin disease. Pat.polska 12 no.4:409-417 '61.

1. Z Zakadu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr J.Groniowski.

(POLIOMYELITIS immunol) (VACCINATION compl)
(POLYRADICULITIS etiol)

SIMON, Eugeniusz

Primary sarcoma of the brain. Poznan. tow. przyjac. nauk wydz.
lek. 31:123-159 '65

SIMON, Eugeniusz

Focal myocytolysis of the heart in glomerulonephritis in children.
Pat. polska 13 no.2:215-222 '62.

l. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof.
dr J. Groniowski.
(MYOCARDIUM pathol) (GLOMERULONEPHRITIS pathol)

GIBOR, Z.; SIMON, Eva

Contributions to the relativistic study of electron polarization.
Studia Univ E-B S. Math-Phys 10 no.1:115-129 '65.

1955, p.

Calculation of the average number of revolutions of rotary filters. In English.

p. 181.

Acta Acad. Sci. Hung., Budapest, Vol. 11, no. 1/2, 1955.

3 : Monthly List of East European accessions, (MIA), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1, Oct. 1955,
Incl.

1956, 1,

SZENK, I. Calculation of the average revolution per minute of the switching equipment of a
rotary system. p. 419.

Vol. 14, No. 1/ , 1956.

VOLUME 14.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

Sc.: First Bureau accession, Vol. 5, No. 1, May 1956

HUN G.

60. Problems of designing relay plate springs — F. Simon, (Magyar Ipari Technika — Vol. 3, 1954, pp. 89—96, No. 7—8, pp. 114—120, 17 figs.)

The mechanical operation and the design of multi-contact relay plate springs decisively influence (1) the stability of relays, (2) the reliable operation of relay contacts, and (3) the required magnetic pull. All devices for contact operation should be analyzed on this basis. Investigations of single contact springs and the requirements that must be met by double contact springs have led to the causes which necessitated the design of various types. The investigations showed that: (1) a numerical relationship exists between the deformation, the operating force and the contact pressure, (2) an index number could be established which takes into consideration the definable and computable independencies, i.e. the quality of plate springs in respect to double contacts, (3) definable and computable results enable the appraisal of the various operating principles of plate springs, and, in this connection, that of relays used in the rotary system. Finally the principles of the plate spring designs in developing relays can be determined.

sf
Jas

SZEPEY, László, dr., SIMON, F.(Frau); (Veszprém, Marthai Vince u. a.)

Gaschromatographic investigation of mineral oil products.
Acta clinica Hung 31 no.1-3.:223-233. '62.

1. Ungarisches Erdöl und Erdgasforschungsinstitut.

SIMON, Ferenc

Pyrolysis of the Tuymary petroleum. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl
4 no.48399-400 '60

1. Magyar Aszanyclaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet, Veszprem.

SIMON, Ferenc

Ventilation problems of schools, kindergartens, and day
nurseries. Epuletgápeszett 8 no.2:62-68 '59.

CSAKANY, Gyorgy, dr.; SIMON, Ferenc

A simple and inexpensive method for the reproduction of roentgenograms. Magy. radiol. 14 no.2:117-120 Mr '62.

1. Az Orszagos Kariologiai Intezet es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikaja (igazgato: Gottsegen Gyorgy, dr. egyetemi tanar) Rontgenosztalyanak (foorvos: Csakany Gyorgy dr.) kozlemenye.

(RADIOGRAPHY)

187400

also 1454, 087, 1043

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D234/D305

AUTHORS: Csokán, Pál, and Simon, Ferenc

TITLE: Experiments for the production of a corrosion-resistant titanium coating by electroplating

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémikusok lapja, no. 10, 1960, 442-445

TEXT: The article describes various methods of titanium plating and the tentative titanium plating method devised by the authors. Titanium is especially suitable for the surface protection of chemical industry equipment, steam turbines, jet-powered vehicles, etc., due to its excellent corrosion-proof properties and comparatively low specific gravity. Technical literature, however, provides practically no information on the depositing rate, adhesion, covering ability and purity, so that the problem of titanium plating in shop practice cannot be considered solved. According to experiments with titanium plating from an aqueous solution as described in technical literature, the power consumption efficiency

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with chloride, fluoride, sulfate, tartrate and hydroxide solutions is less than 1 % and the titanium layer obtained in 24 hours of operation contains only a few milligrams of titanium per sq.cm. The low potential in an aqueous solution can be improved by buffer substances, but even such a solution gives only a very thin Ti oxide layer on electrodes with little overvoltage such as Fe, Ni, Cu and Pt, while aluminum cathodes become passive extremely fast due to the aluminum hydroxide produced in addition to TiO_2 . The depositing of titanium by electrolysis from an aqueous solution is dependant upon the chemical composition and temperature of the electrolyte, and the current. Experiments conducted by the authors on titanium plating with Fe, Cu, Zn and Al cathodes in K_2TiF_6 and $TiSO_4$ solutions confirmed the electrochemical and polarographical investigations published by W. Machu and V. Kámel (Ref. 4: Werkst. u. Kor. 10, 14, 1959) and E.M. Khairy and M.M. El-Khatib (Ref. 4: Egypt. J. Chem. 1, 47. and 65. 1958) and S. Morioka, and A. Umezono (Ref. 5: J. Japan Inst. Metals 20. 403 and 407, 1956) and J.B.

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Cotton (Ref. 5: Chem. a. Ind. (London), 1958, 492) and B. Rivolta (Ref. 5: Met. Ital. 50, 255, 1958). By using copper and iron cathodes no metallic titanium was deposited on the cathodes, while when using zinc and aluminum cathodes the deposited titanium layer was of a loose structure and contained oxide and hydroxide in varying quantities. Titanium plating in an organic electrolyte was experimented with by I.S. Sato (Ref. 6: Japan Pat. 9202 ('57), 1957). The titanium layer obtained from absolute ethyl alcohol TiF_3 , $TiCl_3$, $TiBr_3$ or TiJ_3 solutions with a little toluene was of extremely poor quality and of non-uniform structure. Due to its low efficiency and the difficult handling of organic solvents this method is not suitable for practical purposes. Titanium plating from a salt bath as described by M.E. Sibert and M.A. Steinberg (Ref. 7: Mat. in Design Eng. 46, 132, 1957, and J. Electrochem. Soc. 102, 641, 1955) requires considerable preparation and is expensive due to high power consumption. In view of the impracticality of the above-mentioned methods, the authors experimented

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with a tentative titanium plating method from a salt bath. For the experiment a KHSO₄ or NH₄HSO₄ solution was used in which 10 % dehydrated titanium sulfate was dissolved. Part of the titanium sulfate dissolved in the bath, while the part above the saturation ratio settled as fine mud on the bottom. Since the quantity of the dissolved titanium dropped below the saturation ratio during electrolysis, the loss was continuously replaced from the TiSO₄ mud on the bottom of the bath. Since, both the KHSO₄ solution and the NH₄HSO₄ solution at temperatures of 240-280°C and 250-270°C respectively are liquid, the electrolysis can be carried out with comparative ease. The polarization of the titanium anode used in the early part of the electrolysis caused a rapid drop in current density, but the polarization of platinum or carbon anodes did not affect the electrolysis. Iron, copper, aluminum and zinc plates were used as cathodes. The structure of the layer deposited on the iron and copper cathodes was loose and highly polluted with oxides,

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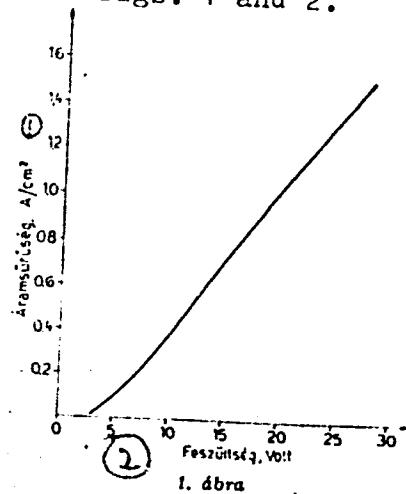
Experiments for the production ...

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while the layer on aluminum and zinc cathodes was of a considerably better quality. The current density increase was proportional to the increase in cell voltage as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 1

Legend: (1) Current density,
amp/sq.cm; (2) tension, volt.

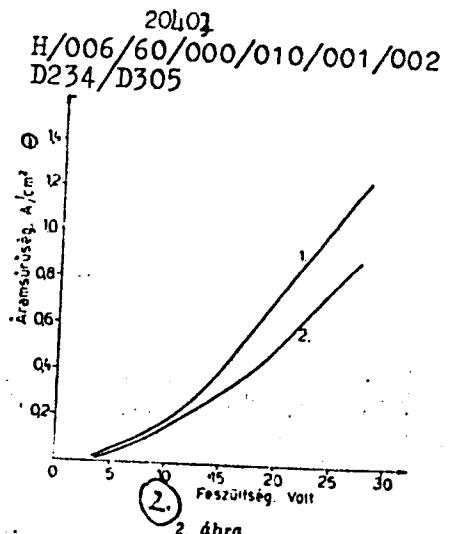


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Experiments for the production ...

Fig. 2

Legend: (1) Current density,
amp/sq.cm; (2) tension, volt.



Since the $KHSO_4$ solution had a better conductivity than the NH_4HSO_4 solution, its current density was somewhat higher, although the voltage used was the same in both cases. Graph 1 in Fig. 2
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shows that the steep rise in voltage, determined at the start of electrolysis, became moderate due to the slow polarization of the platinum anode. After 30 minutes of electrolysis, the balance in the anode field was established, as shown by graph 2 in Fig. 2. The gray titanium layer obtained from KHSO₄ was somewhat uneven and its examination under the microscope revealed dark brown inclusions, presumably from titanium oxide, as shown in Fig. 3. In some places even cracks were observed, the adhesion of the layer was insufficient and, upon rubbing, it peeled in the form of brittle scales. The titanium layer obtained from NH₄HSO₄ had a light gray color, good adhesive properties and a definitely metallic appearance. Fig. 4 shows the fine structure of titanium produced with 20 amp/sq.dm. No impurities could be detected with a microscope. In comparison the titanium structure obtained with 40 amp/sq.dm was rather rough and uneven, as shown in Fig. 5.

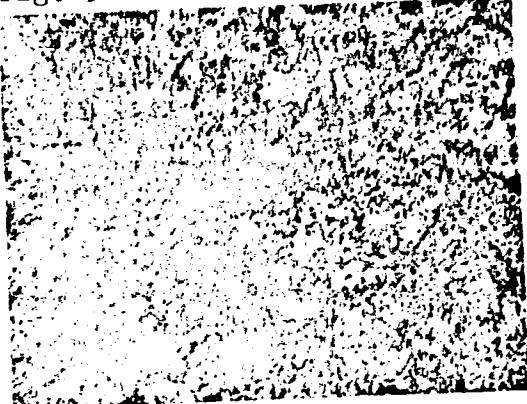
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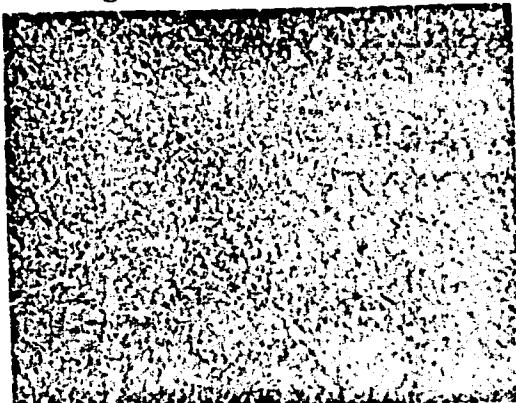
Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.



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The layer obtained by 120-180 minutes of electroplating was $1-2\mu$ thick which indicates a rather unfavorable power consumption efficiency. The layer proved to be resistant to dilute and concentrated acids, but treatment with hydrochloric acid for a longer period of time resulted in corrosion, which indicated that the layer was porous. These experiments revealed that titanium plating from salt bath with a low melting point is possible. The problem of producing a thick non-porous titanium layer with good covering properties, yet without oxide inclusions is, however, not yet solved. There are 5 figures and 21 non-Soviet-bloc references. The re-

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Fig. 5

Experiments for the production ...

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ferences to the English-language publications read as follows:
Anonym: Light Metals, 21, 243, 1958; J.B. Cotton: Chem. a. Ind.
(London), 1958, 492; M.E. Sibert and M.A. Steinberg: Mat. in De-
sign. Eng. 46, 132, 1957; W. Schmidt: US Pat. 2 745 802, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Fémpari kutató intézet (Metal Industry Research
Institute).

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SIMON, FERENC

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Corrosion-resistant titanium plating. Pál Czokán and Ferenc Simon (Metal Research Inst., Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Kém. Lapja 13, 442-5 (1980).—A 10% $Ti(SO_4)_2$ -90% NH_4HSO_4 mixt. was melted in a porcelain cell and electrolyzed at 150-200° and an optimum c.d. of 20 amp./sq. cm. Best anodes for the purpose were C or Pt. Both suffered from polarization after 30 min. Ti anodes were not satisfactory owing to their fast polarization. Best cathodes for the process were Al and Zn. Oxide-contaminated, loose-structure Ti coatings were deposited on Fe and Cu cathodes. In 120-180 min. galvanization time the Ti coating was 1-2 μ thick, which shows a poor current efficiency. The Ti had good adhesion and a metallic appearance. It was resistant to dil. and concd. acids for a short time only; longer exposure revealed pores in the coating. This effect was more pronounced when a c.d. of 40 amp./sq. dm. was used. The same expts. were conducted with 10% $Ti(SO_4)_2$ -90% $KHSO_4$ melt, but the results were poorer. No inert-gas atm. was used in either set of expts. Peter Marcel Barna

PJ

3/03/62/000/005/035/112
S151/E101

AUTHORS: Vilmos, Emilia, Simon, Ferenc

TITLE: Ion-exchange analysis of consistent greases

PUBLICATION: Referativnyj zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 178, abstract
5B224 (Magyar olaj- és földgáz kísérleti közl.
no. 2, 1961, 169-169)

TEXT: The clumsiness and slowness of standard methods for determining the contents of oils and soaps in consistent greases (CG) has led to the development of a more convenient method, using ion-exchange resins. The CG is dissolved in a mixture of benzene and ethanol (1 : 1) (CG + benzene + ethanol). The solution is passed through a column packed with the cationite. Decomposition of the soap occurs with the binding of the cation. The solution is then passed through an anionite and the fatty acids and neutral oils separated. The ionites are previously activated or regenerated with a 5% solution of HCl or a 5% ethanol solution of NaCl. 1g of the CG is dissolved in 50 ml of the solvent mixture, with boiling. The cooled solution is passed in

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VAMOS, Endre; SIMON, Ferenc

Determining petroleum sulfonates by the adsorption chromatography.
Ropä a uhlie 6 no. 6:185-188 Je '64.

1. Hungarian Research Institute of Petroleum and Natural Gas,
Veszprem.

HUNGARY

SIMON, Ferenc, Dr., assistant professor; Veterinary Medical University, Department of Pharmacology (chairman: KOVACS, Jeno, Dr, professor, dr of vet. sci.) (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Tanszék).

"The Local Reaction of Swine to Intraosseous Injection of Compounds."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 3, Mar 66, pages 122-127.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] The local effects of materials injected into the bone marrow were studied. The samples used included physiological solution, hypertonic solutions without a definite tissue-damaging effect and others with a tissue-damaging effect as well as cultures of saprophytic and pathogenic bacteria. The changes developed were studied by clinical methods, myelograms, X-ray pictures as well as by pathological and pathohistological examinations. The following results were obtained: 1) The tolerance of the bone marrow for chemicals is similar to that of the muscle tissue. 2) Hypertonic solutions with a tissue-damaging effect (Ca, Cl, chloralhydrate, etc.) will cause osteonecrosis when injected into the bone marrow. Aseptic changes in bone marrow will be evidenced by prolonged lameness, broken cell forms in marrow preparations and by hypersegmentation of the leukocytes. It takes 20 days for the changes to become visible on X-ray. The dysbasia will improve after the 10th day. 3) Saprophytic micro- and streptococci will cause a temporary fever but they do not alone cause damage to the bone. 4) Purulent osteomyelitis caused by pathogenic germs caused lameness, fever, anorexia, faintness and even death unless treated. No references.

SIMON, Ferenc

Energy value of our thermal water resources. Epubl.letgapeszat 13 no.5:
161-165 O '64.

S/081/63/000/002/031/088
B166/B138

AUTHORS: Exner, Jaroslav, Šimon, František

TITLE: Surface treatment of metals and their alloys, for example aluminum

PERTIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 334, abstract 2K75 (Czechoslovak Patent 100276, July 15, 1961)

TEXT: The suggested method is based on the recrystallization of the metals; exposing the texture by etching, which provides for surface relief (of the order of a few μ) and applying a transparent protective coating. Example. Al-coated sheet (Al purity 99.95%) 2mm thick having a fine crystalline structure imparted by cold rolling is heated at 350°C for 1 hr, it is then cold formed in the critical range (10% reduction) and subjected to new recrystallization anneal at 600°C for 30 min. After degreasing, the sheet is etched in a solution composed of (% by weight): HCl 42, HNO_3 16, HF 15, H_2O 27, solution temperature $50-70^{\circ}\text{C}$, etching time 5 min. The sheet is then washed, anodized in an H_2SO_4 solution and painted. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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NEJEDLY, Miroslav, dr.; SIMON, Frantisek, dr.

Deciding of labor disputes in enterprises. Prace mzda 11
no.6:291-294 Je '63.

LÉSZŐ, Kornel, dr.; SIMON, Géza, dr.

The effect of sex hormones on hemostasis. Fogorv. szemle 59
no. 2:33-37 F '6.

I. Kozlemény a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti
Klinikájáról (igazgató: Balogh, Károly, dr. egyetemi tanár, cs
orvostudományok doktora).

SIMON, Gyorgy

Debate about the current tasks of economics. Magy tud 67 no.5/6:
(EEAI 9:9)
353-358 My-Je '60.
(Hungary--Economics)

SIMON, Gyorgy, a kozgazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest)

V.S. Nemchinov's lecture on the Results achieved by Soviet economists
in applying mathematical methods. Magy tud 68 no.7/8:482-484 Jl-Ag '61.

l. Tud.munkatars, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozgazdasagtudomanyi
Intezete, Budapest.

SIMON, Gyorgy

Widening professional knowledge brings newer, better and more
job opportunities. Magy kisipar 6 nc.17:4 23 Ag '62.

VEGHMELYI, Peter, dr.,; SZUTRELY, Gyula, dr.,; TOMORY, Emilia, dr.,;
GATHY, Erzsebet, dr.,; KOCSIS, Magda, dr.,; SIMON, Gyorgy, dr.,;
SZOKE, Laszlo, dr.,; TOTH, Magdolna, dr.

Hypothermia and hibernation; XI. Indications, based on own
experiences. Orv. hetil. 97 no.20:533-543 13 May 56

l. A Budapesti Orvost. Egyetem I. sz. Gyermek. (igaz.: Gegesi Kiss
Pal dr. egyetemi tanar) kozl.

(HIBERNATION, artif.

indic. & contraindic. in various dis. (Hun))

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, controlled, indic. & contraindic. in
various dis. (Hun))

CSILLAG, Anna, dr.; VINCE, Istvan, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, dr.

Incidence of Candida albicans in throat secretion of healthy
and sick children. Orv. hetil. 98 no.12:298-301 24 Mar 57.

1. Az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (foigazgato:
Tako, Jozef, dr.) es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I.
sz. Gyermekklinikajának (igazgato: Gegesi-Kiss, Pal, dr.
akademikus) kozlemenyes.

(THROAT, microbiol.

Monilia albicans, incidence in healthy & sick child.
(Hun))

(MONILIA ALBICANS
incidence in throat of healthy & sick child. (Hun))

BARTA, Lajos, Dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, Dr.

Effect of BZ-55 on counter-regulation following insulin administration.
Orv. hetil. 98 no.44:1205 3 Nov 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikajának
(igazgató: Gegesi Kiss Pal dr. egyet. tanár, akadémikus) közleménye.
(BLOOD SUGAR, eff. of drugs on
insulin, influence of carbutamide on counter-regulation
following insulin admin. in rabbits (Hun))
(ANTIDIABETICS, eff.
carbutamide on counter-regulation of blood sugar following
insulin admin. in rabbits (Hun))
(INSULIN, eff.
on blood sugar, influence of carbutamide on counter-regula-
tion following insulin admin. in rabbits (Hun))

BARTA, Lajos, Dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, Dr.

Cortisone and hypoglycemic shock. Orv. hetil. 99 no.24:806 15 June 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinika janak
(i., az, nito: Gegesi Kiss Pal egyet. tanar, akademikus) kozlemenye.

(HYPOGLYCEMIA, exper.

eff. of cortisone on hypoglycemic shock in rabbits (Hun))

(CORTISONE, eff.

on hypoglycemic shock in rabbits (Hun))

KAMARAS, Janos, Dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, Dr.

Nervous system complications related to cortisone therapy. Gyermekgy-
ogyaszat 10 no.8:237-240 Aug 1959

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinika janak
(Igazgato: Dr. Gegesi Kiss Pal akademikus, egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(CORTISONE, eff. inj)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis)

FOLDWARI, I.Peter, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy; GYORGYI, Sandor

Effect of novocaine on capillary permeability in the skin. Orv.
hetil. 101 no.45:1591-1593 6 N '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet es Orvos
Fizikai Intezet.

(PROCAINE pharmacol)
(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY pharmacol)
(SKIN blood supply)

PALKOVITS, Miklos, dr.; FOLDWARI, I.Peter, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy; SAJGONE
VULKAN, Klara

A new neuro-endocrine regulatory center in water-electrolyte
balance: the organon subcommisurale-adrenocortical system.Orv.
hetil. 101 no.51:1825-1826 18 D'60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Anatomiai Intezete, Korelettani
Intezete es Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet.
(ADRENAL CORTEX physiol)
(PINEAL BODY physiol)
(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE)

ROMHANYI, Jozsef, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, dr.; BANKI, Gyorgy, dr.

A case of strongyloidosis causing leukemoid reaction. Gyermekgyogyaszat
12 no.11:328-330 N '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Gyermekklinikaja (Igazgato:
Gegesi Kiss Pal dr. egyetemi tanar, akademikus) es az Orszagos Koz-
geszsegugyi Intezet (Igazgato: Bakats Tibor dr.) Parazitologiai
Osztalyanak kozlemenye (Parazitologiai osztalyvezeto: Zoltai Nandor dr.)

(STRONGYLOIDIASIS blood) (LEUKEMIA)

KAMARAS, Janos, dr.; PATAKI, Lenke, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, dr.; CSERE,
Margit, dr.

Dye dilution curves and their use in the study of blood circulation.
Orv.hetil. 102 no.8:343-345 19 F'61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. Gyermekklinika.
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

VEGHELYI, Peter, dr.; WOHLMUTH, Gertrud, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy, dr.

Artificial hibernation; 10-year survey. Orv. hetil. 102 no.42:1969-1976
15 0 '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I^o Gyermekklinika es a Fovarosi
Tanacs Schopf-Marei Agoston Korhaz Salgotrjani uti Koraszulott Osztalya.

(HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL)

ZALAY, Magda, dr.; CSALAY, Laszlo, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy

Studies on antiphlogistic and permeability-inhibiting effects of
cytostatics in animal experiments. Magy. onkol. 6 no.2:101-102
My '62.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet, Belosztaly es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet.
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol) (ALLERGY exper)

FEHER, Imre; DESI, Illes; SIMON, Gyorgy; SZOLD, Endre

Increased permeability and development of cerebral edema following nephrectomy or administration of uremic toxins. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:132-136 Ap '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete es Urologiai Klinikaja.

(UREMIA exper) (EDEMA exper) (BRAIN dis)

KAMARAS, J.; SIMON, Gy.

The time values of oximetric dye dilution curves in 4 to 14 year-old healthy children. Acta paediat. 3 no.3:285-292 '62.

I. I. Kinderklinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. P. Gegesi Kiss) der Medizinischen
Universitat Budapest.
(OXIMETRY) (DYE DILUTION TECHNIC)

BERTOK, Lorand; KEMENES, Ferenc; SIMON, Gyorgy

Effect of methionine deficiency on antibody formation. Kiserl. orvostud.
14 no.2:217-222 Ap '62.

1. Allatorvostudomanyi Foiskola Jarvanytani Intezete, Magyar Tudomanyos
Akademia Allategeszsegugyi Kutato Intezete es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

(ANTIBODIES) (METHIONINE defic)

SIMON, Gyorgy, SZUCS, Janos; GYETVAI, Gyula; KECSEKEMETI, Valeria

Effect of the administration of thyroxin on the iodine uptake by
the rat thyroid. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:324-326 Je '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
(IODINE metab) (THYROID GLAND pharmacol)
(THYROXIN pharmacol)

SIMON, Gy.; SZUCS, J.; GYETVAI, Gy.; KECSKEMETI, Valeria

Effect of tyrosine administration on the iodine uptake by the thyroid
of the rat. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 21 no.4:335-338 '62.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest.
(TYROSINE) (THYROID GLAND) (IODINE ISOTOPES)
(DIETARY PROTEINS)

FOLDVARI, I.P.; CZEIZEL, E.; SIMON, G.; PALKOVITS, M.; KERTAI, P.

The influence of the subcommissural organ on the resorption of water and electrolytes from the small intestine. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.1:43-50 '62.

1. Pathophysiological Department of the State Institute of Public Health, Institute of Anatomy, and Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest.

(CEREBRAL VENTRICLES) (INTESTINE, SMALL) (WATER)
(ELECTROLYTES)

FEHER, I.; DESI, I.; SIMON, Gy.; SZOLD, E.; GYETVAI, Gy.; SZABO, M.; SIPOS, K.

Effect of nephrectomy and of uraemic toxin administration on capillary permeability and cerebral oedema. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.1:93-97 '62.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology and Department of Urology, Medical University, Budapest.

(EDFMA) (BRAIN DISEASES) (CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY)
(UREMIA) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (NEPHRECTOMY)

SIMON, Gy.; HARMOS, Gy.; RIGO, J.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; SOS, J.

The effects of vitamin E in rats kept on a cardiopathogenic diet. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 14 no. 4: 357-359 '63.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (director: prof. J. Sos)
University Medical School, Budapest.

*

HUNGARI

SIMON, Gyorgy, SASVARI, Karoly, GAL, Maria, SZUCS, Janos; Medical University of Budapest, Pathophysiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet).

"The Effect of Vitamin E Administration on the Cholinesterase Activity of the Serum and the Erythrocytes."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XV, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 355-361.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of large doses of vitamin E, on rats, in the presence of various cholinesterase inhibitors, has been investigated by the authors. It was found that: 1. by prolonged administration of vitamin E, along with TOCP, DFP, Wofatox (methylparathion) or Prostigmin, the cholinesterase inhibitory effect of these compounds is greatly reduced; 2. this reduction of inhibition is apparent in the cholinesterase activity of both the erythrocytes and the serum; 3. in cases of acute Wofatox poisoning, large amounts of vitamin E, taken beforehand, provide partial defense; 4. the alkaline phosphatase activity of heart muscle homogenates of normal rats is increased after the administration of vitamin E. 8 Western, 8 Eastern European references.

1/1

HUNGARY

RICO, J., SIMON, G., HEGYVARI, C., and SOS, J., of the Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"Effect of Magnesium on the Changes of Myocardial Potassium Content"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 15.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: The results indicate that in a medium rich in magnesium the potassium uptake by the heart muscle is increased and the potassium output is decreased.

1/1

SIMON, Gyorgy; SASVARI, Karoly; BOGA, Balint; NYARI, Tibor

Combined effect of cholinesterase inhibitors and vitamin E on
liver regeneration and cholinesterase activity. Acta morph.
acad. sci. Hung. 12 no.4:272-275 '64

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelethani Intezete.

POSCH, Elek; SIMON, Gyorgy; PARKANYI, Ferenc.

Absorption of substances labelled with various radioactive isotopes in experimental intestinal obstruction. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:174-177 Ap'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

*

SIMON, Gy; FOLDVAHI, P.; CZEIZEL, E.; SZUCS, J.

Effect of the simultaneous administration of gluco-and mineralo-corticoids on the Na₂₄ absorption capacity of the small intestine. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no. 2:203-205 Ap'64

L. Budapesti orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete és Országos Kozegeszsegügyi Intézet Korelettani Osztálya.

X

For more information about the PDR, please contact the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

birth of Capital and State Capital and the Capital of each of the three Provinces, Biscay, Bizkaia, and Gipuzkoa, in the year 1868. A. M.

... und nicht erst dann zu erzielen. Ein „Leitfahrt“ ist ebenso eine Art von Führung.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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DATE 10-12-2007 BY SP2 10004-8

L. Allman - Director - Sz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550710004-8"

1. M. A., Robert, M.D., Harvard, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., author of
"Diseases of the Heart," etc.

Rare cases of hypoplasies. Drs. David. M. and G. J. L. S.

2. Faravashi Istvan Kocher: degeneration of European Liver to Germany
Hungary, boneletical interest.

L 15496-66

ACC NR: AT6007465

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0059/0059

AUTHOR: Morava, E.; Simon, G.; Winter, M.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Role of the adrenal cortex in calcium absorption [This paper was presented at the 39th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964.]
SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: gland, endocrinology⁵⁵, corticoid, calcium, sodium, radioisotope, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The absorption of sodium from the small intestine is known to be greatly enhanced by mineralo- and glyco-corticoids alike. There are no data, however, on the mode of influence of these hormones on calcium absorption *in vivo*. By the use of Ca⁴⁵ according to Kertai and Ludany, calcium absorption from the small intestine has been studied. It was found that the rate of Ca absorption was significantly reduced by previous bilateral adrenalectomy. In the adrenalectomized animals, the Ca resorption was increased by prednisolone administration.

Card 1/2

39
B+1

L 15496-66

ACC NR: AT6007465

Treatment with aldosterone was ineffective in adrenalectomized animals while it diminished the absorption of Ca in the sham-operated animals. [JPRS] O

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

AC
Card 2/2

SIMON, Gyula

Demonstration of experimental color picture transmission.
Hir techn 16 no.1:27-30 Ja '66.

I. Chair of Wireless Telecommunication Engineering of
Budapest Technical University.

SIMON, Gyula

Colorimetric fundamentals of color television. II. Kep hang 8
no.1:9-12 Ja '62.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Vezetekrelküli Híradástechnika
Tanszék

SIMON, Gyula

Colorimetric fundamentals of color television. Kép hang 7 no.2:
33-40 Ap '61.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Vezeteknelkuli Haradastehnika Tanszék

PREM, Geza, dr.; SIMON, Hedvig, dr.; BARTA, Lajos, dr.

Occult forms of diabetes insipidus. Gyermekgyogyaszat 12 no.3:
77-80 Mr '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikajának
(Igazgató: Gegesi Kiss Pal dr. akadémikus, egyetemi tanár)
közleménye.
(DIABETES INSIPIDUS diag)

LUKÁCS, V.F.; GORACZ, Gy.; SIMON, Hedvig

Myocardial changes associated with icterus gravis of the newborn.
Acta paediat. 3 no.3:271-277 '62.

1. First Department of Paediatrics (Director: Prof. P. Gegesi Kiss)
and Second Institute of Pathology (Director: Prof. L. Haranghy),
University Medical School, Budapest.
(HEMOLYSIS) (PHENYLHYDRAZINE) (JAUNDICE, NEONATAL)
(MYOCARDIUM) (ANOXIA)

LUKACS, V.F.; GORACZ,Gy.; SIMON, Hedvig

Myocardial changes associated with Icterus gravis of the
newborn. II. The effect of steroid treatment. Acta paediat.
acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.3:419-424 '63

1. First Department of Paediatrics (director: prof.P.Gegesi
Kiss) and Second Institute of Pathology (director: prof.
L.Haranghy), University Medical School, Budapest.

*

LUKACS, V. Ferenc, dr.; GORACZ, Gyula, dr.; SIMON, Hedvig, dr.

Contributions to the study of myocardial changes associated
with icterus gravis neonatorum II. Gyermekgyogyaszat 14 no.12:
364-369 D '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Gyermekklinikajának
(Igazgató: Gegesi-Kiss Pal dr. akadémikus, egyetemi tanár)
és a II sz. Korbonctani Intézet (Igazgató: Haranghy László dr.
a MTA lev. tagja, egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL) (MYOCARDIUM)
(HEMOLYSIS) (PHENYLHYDRAZINE)
(HYDROCORTISONE) (PATHOLOGY)

HORVATH, V.F.; GORACZ, Gy.; SIMON, Hedvig

Myocardial changes associated with icterus gravis of the newborn. Pt.3. Acta Paediat. 6 no.2:191-198 '65.

1. First Department of Paediatrics, University Medical School, Budapest, and Heim Pal Children's Hospital, Budapest. Submitted January 11, 1965.

SIMON, I.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

621.29-181.4; 621.311.21-101.4

25. The construction of small hydroelectric plants in Hungary - Hazai termékek elterjedésének fejlődése - Simon. (Hungarian Power Economy - Magyar Energiaellátás) - Vol. V, No. 6, June 1952, pp. 186-190. 4 figs.

The utilization of all non-calorific sources of power, primarily the energy of water courses, has been rendered necessary in order to lessen the burden imposed upon the coal mines and to broaden the limited bases of energy. Soviet experiences teach that smaller water courses should not be neglected either. This was of great importance for the electrification of areas which were not connected to the national networks. In Hungary the above problem is very important; however, it is significant from the standpoint of fuel economy. The Soviet Union made tremendous headway in this field in the last decade. The simplification and standardization of plants and equipment were the most important factors. The utilization of unused smaller water mills was very helpful. The Soviet example was adapted in Hungary when in 1951 combined brigades were sent throughout the country for the purpose of determining the technical and economical features of those small water courses which are suitable for being incorporated into the national network. I. Simon

GYORI, Janos (Budapest, H., Vaci ut 80), SIMON, Istvan (Budapest, XII.,
Visegradi utca 145/4)

Preparation of gelatin with low ion content. Magy kem lap 20
no.2:83-87 F 165.

SIMON, I.B.

Preparations with hypotensive action of derivatives of thiocyanic acid.
Vrachebnoe delo 27, 529-35 (columns, not pp.) '47.
(CA 47 no.21:11537 '53)

1. Exptl. Endocrinol. Inst., Kharkov.

✓ A
✓ C
✓ D

Synthesis of substances with antitumor activity. III.
6-Derivatives of S-methyl thiouracil. I. B. Simon and L. I. Kortunovskaya. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 769-4 (1951); cf. *Vsesoyuznoe Delo*, 28, No. 5, 452 (1950).

To 11 g. $\text{AcCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ in 140 ml. abs. Et_2O was added

2.4 g. Na, the mixt. stirred 3 hrs., allowed to stand over-

night, heated with stirring until the Na reacted, the product treated dropwise with 8.5 g. PhCH_2COCl in 30 ml. Et_2O , the yellow ppt. filtered off, treated with H_2O , acidified with AcOH , and extd. with Et_2O , yielding, upon washing with H_2O , shaking 1 hr. with 200 ml. 1% NH_4OH , washing with NaHCO_3 , and distg., 31% *Et* γ -phenylacetacetate (I), m. 151-5°. *Et* butyryl acetate (II), m. 91 °, and *tert*-butyl acetate (III), m. 128-30°, were obtained in 40-2% yields according to Anderson, et al. (C.A. 40, 1451). Heating 2 g. KOH, 2 ml. H_2O , 5 ml. EtOH, 1.6 g. thiourea, and 3.2 g. $\text{EtCOCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ 0.5 hr. on steam bath, concn., and treatment with H_2O and AcOH gave 50% 6-ethyl-2-thiouracil, m. 227° (from EtOH). Similarly, II gave 50% 6-propyl-2-thiouracil, m. 217° (from H_2O), while III with thiourea in the presence of EtOH-Et O^+ gave 53% 6-butyl-2-thiouracil, m. 206° (from aq. EtOH). The same procedure with $\text{BzCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ gave 30% 6-phenyl-2-thiouracil, m. 291° (from aq. EtOH); I gave 6-benzyl-2-thiouracil, m. 221° (from EtOH). Letting 2.2 g. KOH, 1.6 ml. H_2O , 8.7 g. $\text{H}_3\text{NC}(\text{SMs})\text{NHLIII}$, and 6.2 g. $\text{AcCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ stand 8 hrs., filtering, and acidifying with AcOH gave 32% S,6-dimethyl-2-thiouracil, m. 224-5°, also formed in 60% yield on letting 2.2 g. KOH, 1.5 ml. H_2O , 2.8 g. 6-methyl-2-thiouracil, and 8.1 g. MeI stand overnight. The same 2 procedures yielded the following 6-derivs. of S-methyl-2-thiouracil: 26% (procedure I) or 60% (procedure II) *Et*, m. 151° (from H_2O); 21 or 38%, 6-*Pt*, m. 154-5° (from aq. EtOH); 21 or 21% (method II requires heating to 90°) *Bu*, m. 127° (from H_2O); 20 or 62%, *Ph*, m. 210°; 32 or 20% PbCH_3 , m. 180° (from aq. EtOH). G. M. Kosolapoff

SIMON, I. B.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals

Apr 51

"Synthesis of Substances With Anti-Thyroidal Action.
III. S-Methyl-6-Derivatives of Thiouracyl," I. B.
SIMON, I. I. Kovtunovskaya, Pathochem Div, Ukrainian
Inst of Exptl Endocrinol

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol. XXI, No 4, pp 760-764

Through (1) condensation of appropriate esters of
3-keto acids with iso-thiourea and (2) methylation
of 6-derivs of thiouracyl with excess of MeI, syn-
thesized S-6-dimethylthiouracyl, S-methyl-6-phenyl-
thiouracyl, S-methyl-6-ethylthiouracyl, S-methyl-
6-n-propylthiouracyl, S-methyl-6-n-butylthiouracyl,

182726

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals (Contd) Apr 51

S-methyl-6-benzylthiouracyl, last 4 not described
in the lit.

182726

A

Synthesis of some derivatives of nicotinic acid. I. B.
Simon. Zhur. Obshchey Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1537-
40 (1951). Heating 10 g. nicotinic acid with 20 ml. SOCl_2
1 hr. on a steam bath, and distn. of the excess SOCl_2 , yields
nicotinic chloride. This (5.3 g.) and 4.2 g. thiourea in
20 ml. MeOH refluxed 12-14 hrs. and the ppt. taken up in
50 ml. EtOH and pptd. with EtOH gave 58% *4-(*t*-pyridylcar-
bonyl)-2-thiourea-HCl*, decomp. 103.5°. Nicotinic acid (1.2
g.) in 5 ml. dry pyridine heated 1 hr., treated with 1 ml. SOCl_2
on a steam bath, treated with 1 g. 2-aminothiazole in pyri-
dine, and heated 1 hr. longer, gave on dil. 60% *2-(*t*-pyridyl-
carbamoyl)thiazole*, m. 210-11° (from H_2O). The (crude)
acid chloride gives a 65% yield. Similarly, ρ - $\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4-$
 COCl yields 60.2%, while ρ -AcNHSC₆H₄CO₂NH₂ gave 50.6% ρ -Ac-
 $\text{NHSC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}-3$, m. 248-50° (from dil. EtOH).
G. N. Koseladoff

Int. Inst. Synt.

Endocrinology

Synthesis of salts of heterocyclic acids with quaternary ammonium bases. I. Salts of nicotinic acid with ammonium bases. I. B. Simon. *Sbornik Statei Oshchel Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 1, 672-6 (1953).—Treatment of Na nicotinate with AgNO_3 gave 90-6% Ag nicotinate, which was treated with quaternary ammonium halides, allowed to stand overnight and filtered; evapn. of the filtrate gave the following salts of nicotinic acid: Et_3N^+ , MeEt_2N^+ , Me_2N^+ , PrEt_2N^+ , $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$, $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_2\text{Pr}^+$, N -methyl-pyridinium, N -ethylpyridinium, N -methyl-2,6-lutidinium, N -methylquinolinium, N -ethylquinolinium, and N -propyl-quinolinium. All the salts were hygroscopic solids or viscous oils. Heating tetraethylammonium nicotinate 8 hrs. to 180-200° followed by distn. *in vacuo* gave much gas evolution and a distillate boiling up to 180°/10 mm., after which the residue resublimed. The evolved gas, absorbed in HCl soln., yielded $\text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot\text{HCl}$ on evapn. of the soln. The distillate on redistn. was shown to be Et₃N nicotinate, b. 105-10°, b. 220°. II. Salts of 2-phenylcinchoninic acid (Atophan) with aliphatic ammonium bases. *Ibid.* 677-8.— Ag atophanate (Ag 2-phenylcinchoninate) treated with quaternary ammonium halides as described in preceding abstr. yielded the following quaternary ammonium salts of the acid: Et_3N^+ , hygroscopic liquid; MeEt_2N^+ , glassy solid; Me_2N^+ , glassy solid; PrEt_2N^+ , yellow transparent mass; choline, viscous mass; $(\text{Et}_3\text{O})_2\text{Cl}^+$, transparent mass; $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$, transparent mass; $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_2\text{Pr}^+$, slowl. c. stg. mass. (Dr. M. Kosolapoff)

SIMON, I. B.

Synthesis of Salts of Heterocyclic Acids with Quaternary Ammonium Bases. II
Salts of 2-Phenylcinchonic Acid (Atophane) with Aliplatic Ammonium Bases.
page 677. Sbornik stately po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General
Chemistry), Vol. 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

SIMON, I. B.

Test of new antithyroidal compounds with the aid of radioactive iodine. Ya. M. Kabak, I. B. Simon, and A. S. Ermakova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 94, 1193-4 (1954).—Tests of antithyroidal activity of various org. compds. were made on healthy humans who were given 10 μ g. of NaI¹³¹ in H₂O, after which the radioactivity of the thyroid was determined periodically and the antithyroidal substances were administered 2 hrs. later. The amt. of material necessary to bring about a complete 'block' of accumulation of I¹³¹ in the thyroid for 4-24 hrs. is given below in mg.: thiouracil 200, methyl-thiouracil 160, 2-mercaptopimidazole 10, 1-methyl-2-mercaptoimidazole 5, 1-phenyl-2-mercaptoimidazole 25, 1-phenyl-3-mercaptopimidazole 25, 4-methyl-2-mercaptoimidazole 100, 4-phenyl-2-mercaptoimidazole 100, 4-phenyl-2-benzylimidazole 50, 2-mercpto-1-(4-methyl-2-thiazolyl)imidazole 25, 2-mercpto-1-(*p*-nitrofamoylamino)imidazole 25. G. M. Kosolapoff

SIMON, I. B.

6315. Experimental investigation of the thyrostatic activity of potassium perchlorate. A. S. Breslavskii and I. B. Simon. *Probl. Endokr. Gormonet.*, 1955, 1, 25-32; *Referat. Zb. Biol.*, 1958, Abstr. No. 87452.—The thyrostatic activities of $KClO_4$ [I] and methylthiouracil [II] were compared. Both were injected into rats (10 mg./100 g.) daily for 36 days. Although having more general thyrostatic activity, I (as judged by the ^{131}I uptake, and by the O_2 consumption), had considerably less action in producing struma (mean wt. of gland in 125.6 mg., in 115.9 mg.). The thyrotropic hormone content of the anterior pituitary was greater in those receiving I. Reduction of the dose of I to 3 mg./100 g. did not reduce its biological effectiveness. In view of its low toxicity, simplicity, and cheapness, I should be considered for clinical use in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis. (Russian) J. E. S. BRADLEY

SIMON, I. B.

Compounds with antithyroid activity. IV. Preparation
of some alkylthio derivatives of imidazole with esters of
benzoic acid. I. I. Simon and I. I. Kovtunovskaya. *Zhur.
Obshchey Khim.* 25, 1220-8 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 46, 10108f.
Passage of HCl into 8 g. $H_3NCH_2CH(OEt)_2$ in dry Et_2O
15-20 min., followed by sepn. of the ppt. and treatment with
8 g. KSCN in Et_2O 2 hrs. at 100° , followed by evapn. and
heating 2 hrs. at 140° gave 80% 2-mercaptoimidazole, m.
 $220-8^\circ$. This heated with appropriate benzoate ester 1
hr. at $220-30^\circ$ gave RSC: $N.CH_2CH(NH)$ (R, m.p., %
yield shown): Me , 142° , 40; Et , $104-5^\circ$, 45; Pr , $112-13^\circ$,
 $38-0$; $iso-Pr$, 120° , 35; Bu , 71° , 35; $iso-Bu$, $85-0^\circ$, 30;
 $PhCH_3$, 150° , 10. Also in *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25,
1173-4 (1955) (Engl. translation). G. M. Kosolapoff

(1)

(Mr. Inst. Exptl. Endocrinol.)

VYAZOVSKAYA, R.D., MASTBAUM, I.S., SIMON, I.B. (Khar'kov)

Histochemical method of cholinesterase determination. Arkh.pat.
18 no.3:114-116 '56 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz otdela khimii gormonov (zav. -kandidat khimicheskikh nauk
I.B. Simon) i otdela gistofiziologii (zav. - prof. B.V. Aleshin)
Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii i kafedry
khirurgicheskikh bolezney Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo
instituta.

(CHOLINESTERASE, determ.
in thyroid gland tissue of men & rabbits, new method
(Rus))

(THYROID GLAND, metab.
cholinesterase, determ. in thyroid gland tissue of man
& rabbits, new method (Rus))

VYAZOVSKAYA, R.D., MASTBAUM, I.S., SIMON, I.B.

To Professor I.V. Davydovskii, active member of the Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and editor of "Arkhiv patologii."
Arkh.pat. 20 no.8:81-84 '58
(CHOLINESTERASE) (MIRA 11:9)

SIMON, I.B.

Synthesis of hypotensive substances, the derivative of quaternary ammonium bases. Part 4: Quaternary salts of β -phenylisopropyl-dimethylamine. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.9:2586-2587 S '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(Dimethylamine)

MAKSIMOV, S.V., kand.med.nauk; SIMON, I.B., kand.khim.nauk (Khar'kov)

Some drugs with a hypocholesterinemic action. Vrach.delo
no.2:119-123 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL) (PHARMACOLOGY)

SIMON, I.B.; VVEDENSKIY, V.P.

Synthesis of some o-bromobenzylidemethylammonium salts
with sympatholytic and hypotensive action. Med. prom. 15 no.7:
10-14 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy
endokrinologii.
(AMMONIUM SALTS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; SIMON, I.B.; KHOLODENKO, M.M.

Some pharmacological properties of fragments of the polypeptide
part of ergot alkaloids. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.eksper.
endok. 18:336-344 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(ERGOT ALKALOIDS)

SIMON, I.B.; KOVTUNOVSKAYA-LEVSHINA, I.I.

Synthesis of substances with antithyroid action, "mercazolil".
Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.eksper.endok. 18:345-349 '61.
(MIRA 16:1)
1. Iz otdela khimii gormonov Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(IMIDAZOLE) (THYROID GLAND)

SIMON, I.B.

Synthesis of substances with hypotensive action from derivatives
of quaternary ammonium bases. Report No.5: Quaternary salts of
1,6-hexamethylene-bis-(dimethylamine). Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.
inst.eksper.endok. 18:356-360 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz otdela khimii goromonov Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(AMMONIUM SALTS) (DIMETHYLAMINE) (HYPOTENSION)

GORODINSKAYA, V.Ya. [Herodyns'ka, V.IA.]; SIMON, I.B.

Pharmacological properties of the preparation "Nicatol". Fiziol.
zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.1:129-132 Ja.-F '63.

(MIRA 18:5)

GORDINSKAYA, V. Yu. (Borodulin, V. S.A. (V. S. A. Borodulin, L. B.))

Pharmacological activity of quaternary ammonium salts of cyclohexylamine. Farmatsiev. zhur. 19 no.4:53-61 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovremenstvovaniya vrachey i Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

САМУЛЕНКО, И.В.; ПАДРИКЕВИЧ, Ю.А.

Synthesis of certain tetramethylpiperidine derivatives. Part. 2.
Khim. zhurn. 34 no.12:4037-4039 D 164. (NIRA 18:1)

I. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., SIMON, I.B., VVEDENSKIY, V.P., SOBOLEVA, V.M.

Synthesis and the pharmacological properties of some salts of bromine derivatives of benzylidimethylethylammonium. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-izzl. inst. eksper. endok. 19:404-417 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz otseala khimii gormonov Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii i kursa farmakologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

YEVSTRATOV, V.F.; MAKAREVICH, L.N.; SIMON, I.I.

Semiconductor instrument for checking, signaling, and
automatic regulation of temperature of liquid products.
Priborostroenie no.7:25-26 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:?)
(Thermostat)

Simon, I. S.

Vitamin B₁₂ concentrate. D. G. Kolesnikov, V. V. Shostenko, I. S. Simon, and N. G. Bozhkov. U.S.S.R. 195,644, May 25, 1957. A vitamin B₁₂ concentrate suitable as additive to animal and poultry feed is prepd. from sewage sludge. The sludge contg. 0.6-7% water is treated with acid for 15 min. at 60-100°. After cooling to 20-6° and settling, it is decanted into a reactor. Ca₃(PO₄)₂ (10 g per l.) is added with constant stirring. It adsorbs the vita min. After settling, water is decanted, and the ppt. is washed with cold water, dried, and pulverized. M. Horch.

Agz

USSR, Leningrad, Leningrad Region, Russia

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1. The following is a copy of the original document.

2. A transcription of the document is provided by quantitative paper chromatography, December 20, 1960, by [redacted].
[redacted]

3. The following document was obtained from the [redacted] Institute.